FRENCH SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

It is Aided and Abetted by French Government Authorities and Vessels.

Chinese and Pacific Islanders the Victims of Revolting Cruelty and Outrage.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

special cumispendence of the Seciety ands-An Angle-French Cotten and Coffee auting Specialistics—Hew and Where are det and Kept-French Government Authorities and Vessels Engagged in the iminal Trade-Reveiting Crueity of French altmanters—Chinese Warning to Their liew Countrymen—Contract Labor in each and English Hands. &c.

San Francisco, March 22, 1867.

On Mr. William Poole, who arrived at this port on lay from Tahiti, I have received an account of a my from Tahiti, I have received an account of a m of slavery existing on that island, with the con-

ed world. Mr. Poole is an old Californian, a or some time past at Six Mile Bar, Calavoras al., and a gentleman of intelligence and relia-is statements are moreover corroborated by the chief the Society Islands, and by let-ic Chiese language which he brought from un-stater to their countrymen in San Francisco. is city in December last, with the intention of pon the Islands if he found the climate favor-bealth, but was so disgusted with the legal-my existing there that he returned as soon as

peal. There are a number of small plan-and owned and cultivated by individuals, om are one or two Americans; but the great is that of "Atimona," owned by the Tabitian i Coffee Plantation Company, Limited, the sich is beid in London and Paris, and to a on for about three years and a very accessed. ing perennial and the picking season lasting all round. It covers an area of about four miles nearly all of which is under cultivation, and is ssing, &c.

last from Sydney, Australia. He, together prother James, represent the company and il its business. These men virtually govern their will is law, and in all they do they are

merce laborars, some of those on the islands having managed to send letters home dotalling their treatment. All Ohisamen, of whatever class, it will be remembered, are able to read and write, and can thus occasionally were their countrymen in other places, as in the case of the latters brought to the principal Chinese companies in this city by far. Pools. But the more remote islands of the South Pacific, which Prench rappelly than intoly undertaken to civilize, afterd a large apply of unscapital and an accordance of the laborary are now composed of the stores are now composed of these binaders, principally from the Marquesses and New Chiedonia. They are brought up in Fronch vessels.

This treatment of the poor peous on this "Attmona" plantation in truly revolting, and should be known by the English and French capitalists for whose profit it is perpetrated, and by the government under whose protection it is carried on. Men, women and children are worked under the lash of the most brutal overseers, and to the extreme limit of human endurance. They are insufficiently fed, hardly clothed at all, and for the slightest offence or relaxation of their efforts are subjected to the most cruel punishment, their only value being the amount of labor which may be dragged out of these. There are some twenty-five European overseers, the chief of whom, a Frenchman by the name of Elea, in scorious all over the island for his flendish and refined cruelty. These overseers go armed, and always carry whips or clubs, which are constantly in use. Gleint to or coming from work the psons are kept on the run, the overseer lealieving with his whip and urging them on. Many of them are most pitiable objects, worn down by hardships and igualization food, destitute of cleating, and with backs or/read by sores from the plantation, placed in the stocks or ited up by the hands, and longest to work they are taken to the principal so wickedly this death frequently ensues of the plantation, which has present and sick refused to the contract of the

change for morsels of food and clothing.

The overscers employed are mostly Frenchmen. There is one American, who has been on the island a fong time, and who has charge of the gin, &c. These men are the most brutal that can be had; no others are retained or allowed to remain on the plantation. Sturrt brought out from England, to serve as overseers, some discharged soldiers, who were supposed to be hardened enouge to perform the work expected of them. But they revolted at it, and for their independence were sent in irons to Papoite and thrown into a French prison, where they now remain. Other Englishmen, who were brought out under contrast in the same way, have been discharged, and left to pick up a living as best they rould, for the avowed reason that they were too humane. These things are known on the inland, and spoken of privately; but no one dares to remonstrate under the rule of a military despottem which is interested in the nefarious wickedness. The managers of the cotton company rule the island and have it in their power to rule whom they please.

not yet sufficiently subdued, and they might attempt to rebel if landed at once.

This large cotton company or its agents, as before stated, rule the island. The previous Governor, under whose rule it was started, was larcely interested, and compolied the natives to sell their land to the company for merely nominal prices. The present Governor is as obliging as his predecessor, and several French officers are employed by the company. The company has the privilege of importing free of duty everything needed, which enables the Stuarts to monopolize business, as they keep a store which is stocked with goods brought in duty free. Other parties intending to engage in cotton planting have been refused a like privilege. One gentleman, an Englishman, had ordered some \$50,000 worth of machinery, but was compelled to pay duty upon it. In fact, the whole machinery of government is worked for the benefit of these heartless speculators who are monarchs of all they survey. This monopoly gravance, however, is affecting only the residents of Tahut themselves and the government which allows it; but as to the other charges, the whole villized

Typ Company will send copies of these letters to the Chinese ports to be posted up as a warning to emigrants. Your correspondent saw the letters before and after they were delivered, and heard them translated as before stated. The way they were intrusted to Mr. Poole was as follows:—He had expressed his detestation of the cruelty he had seen and heard in the hearing of a Chinaman who could, talk a little Enclish, and who was working for himself in Papelte and was asked by him if he would carry some letters on his return to California. Expressing his willingness the Chinaman found means to have the letters written and placed in his possession. I should also mention that the company referred to already commanced the cultivation of another large plantation on one of the Marquesas, which will probably be managed in the same way. Since the above was written I bave had a conversation with a Frenchman lately from Tahiti, who was employed for six months on the Altimona plantation in putting up machinery. He corroborates all the a atements made above, and adds that a tithe of the outrages has hot been told. No one, he says, dare remonstrate against the cruelities perpetrated. On one occasion, whose Elia was having a number of Chinamen punished near the building in which he was at work, by having them whipped by three nen while handcusfied and hung up by their queues, he and another man working with him could not help running out and begging that the poor wretches abould be released, when Elia drew a revolver and ordered them back, threatening to shoot them if another word was said. This gentleman says the food served out to the laborers is totally insofficient, and that when sick no attention is paid them. About half of the Chinese imported are already dead, and the mortality autong the Kanakas is as great, being at the rate of fifty per cent a year. None of the laborers are allowed upon any previous to leave the plantation, and a standing reward of \$10 is offered for the return of any one found outside its limits. The

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN 10WA.

One Person Killed and Ten Injured.

[From the McGregor (lows) News, April 20.]

A frightful acodent, resulting in the killing of one man, and the bruising and maining, in a greater or less degree, ten other persons, men and women, occurred on the McGregor western railway, nat Wednesday afternoon. As the down trais, composed of quite a number of freight cars and one passenger car, in the rear, came around the curve about four miles west of McGregor, the rear car, containing from sixty-five to seventy-five passengers, without any appearent course, ran from the tract, broke its coupling, and tumbled down a rocky embankment twenty feet high, breaking and crashing indiscriminately the car with its precions freight of human beings. The following are the names and places of readence of the parties figured—Mr. Wright, attorney, Austin, Minn, killed; Lorenzo D. Converse. Treaton, Dodge county, Wis, ido injured, ribs probably frantured; Geo. C. Dickinson, Milwankee, Wit, Race pan fractured; Geo. C. Dickinson, Milwankee, with probably frantured; Geo. C. Dickinson, Milwankee, Wit, Race pan fractured; Geo. C. Dickinson, dodgs bose broken; P. Jordan Claylon, Jederson county, N. Y., hip and know dissociated and out in the head, severe out in the back overeit rejerred; Rev. Phinese Hatheway, Hardin, Iowa, severe out in the beat and injured sight; John R. Willard, Chiengo, shoulder fractured; John Rix, Gedss Crock, Washington county, Wis, severe vai in the beat and injured mistry man, and and the severe for the parallel of the dissociation of the city to repair to the acone of the city to repair to the parallel of the severe for the Milkotte Car, and the Parallel on the ment to the county of the parallel them to Milkotte Car.

JEALOUSY AND MURDEN. Killing of a Hotel Proprietor by a Jealer

New York, at a hotel where Smith and Mrs. Pratt had put up last summer, that caused him to take the course he did. The physicians say that Smith's life might have been saved had immediate attention been had. At the Coroner's inquest a number of witnesses were examined, and the following verdict was returned:—"That J. Pusey Smith came to his death from a wound indicted by a dirk in the hands of Joseph W. Pratt."

Violence to a Government Watchman—Defendants Held for Trinl.

[From the Philadetphia Ledger, May 1.]

Before United States Commissioner Smith, yesterday, Leon Rhimestrom, Walter Maguire, Adam Schbla, Charles Ackroyd, Gabriel Baum. Emanuel Lehman and L. Keiper, were charged with defrauding the revenue, and also with rescuing property that was in the possession of a government officer.

James Brooke, special agent of the Treasury Department, testified that he visited the distillery of W. H. Maguire, near Front and Dickerson streets, and that id consequence of the discovery that the distillery adjoined a rectifying establishment, and that there was a communication between them by which the whiskey was drawn from one to the other, the piace was seized and handed over to the custody of Mr. Collector Diehl. Witness had acted upon information in regard to the place. When there he saw defendant, Maguire, who made no explanation in regard to the hole in the wall, but attributed the wetting of the soil to leakage.

Boger M. Ford testified as follows:—I was appointed a watchman of these premises one Friday night, about seven o'clock; saw Mr. Maguire and several others; after Mr. Brooks had gone away a man came in and awaithe was a friend of Mr. Maguire; he left, and Mr. Maguire came in in about twenty minutes; he said the was going to close the place; wished me to leave; told him I would not do me any good to remain; he said he did not believe I had any right to be there; I said that Mr. Brooks had placed me there as a watchman; Mr. Maguire fert and returned soon; said he was going to close the place; wished me to leave; told him I would not do it; he said he'd see about it; told him it was my duty to remain; he said, 'Why can't yon go into the office.'' and I replace, 'Il can't conscientiously do it; 'he told me I must leave, and I refused, sajung I would not go unless I was forced out; I said I did not think that would help his case; Mr. Maguire then left, about a quarter to eleven o'clock, and said he would be back by and I neard the men at the distillery, to Reed and Front streets; a man came from the distillery on Reed and Front streets; a man came from the distillery and said, "All's right;" and then they said, "If we ever eatch you down here again we'll murder you;" I left, and heard some one coming after me, and I ran until I saw a policeman; then went to Mr. Brooks' house and told him what had happened; am not able to identify any of the men.

M. H. Herr sworn—I was employed at this establishment as engineer; went there in February; it was then a new distillery; remained until the 15th of April; saw the cistern room open at night and whiskey flowing, which was put in barrels and rolled into a back building; saw Rhimestrom, Maguire, Lehman, Baum, Ackroyd, Schbia and Keiper engaged in this; saw it done every night for the last three weeks of my employment; there were one or two exceptions; the door of the cistern room was always unlocked; in the back part of the building there was a loose board, covering a hole, through which I was told whiskey was a hole through the wall, through which the whiskey was a hole through the wall, through which the whiskey was a hole through the wall, through which the whiskey was a hole through the wall, through which the whiskey was conveyed to the rectifying toom; Scibla told me there was a hole through they ran eighteen barrels of whiskey through; also that Kenper had made the arrangement, which he did not think would be found out.

On the cross examination the witness said that he had been discharged from the employment of the firm.

Macuire was held in \$6,000 for trial; the others in \$5,000 each.

SUICIDE BY A JAILOR.

The Julier of Monree County (N. Y.) Shoots Hisself.

[From the Rochester Union, April 30.]

A shocking tragedy was enacted this morning, about twenty minutes to seven o'clock, at the Monree County Jail, Harry B. Dutton, the jailor, deliberately committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He arose at his usual time and proceeded to the barn, situated within a few feet of the prison. His absence attracted the attention of his wife, and, accertaining that he had gone to the barn, she proceeded thither and there found her husband stretched on the floor, gasping in his blood. Help was obtained, search made, and the fatal weapon found lying on his person. The ball entered the skull on the right side, near his ear, and penetrated the brain. Drs. Hoors and Fleming were called by Coroner Robb, who was notified. The surgeons, on seeing him, declared that the wound was a mortal one. The unfortunate man expired at eight o'clock. Coroner Robb will hold an inquest. That the sucide was a deliberate one is apparent, from the fact that the deceased had rolled up an old carpet and placed it on the floor, whereon to place his head, and then laying himself straight on the Boor took his life.

Yesterday morning, soon after Mr. Dutton arcse, the report of a revolver was heard proceeding from the office of the jail, and on Mrs. Dutton inquiries of her husband the meaning of it, he told her the weapon had been accidentally discharged. The ball was found on the floor of the effect, flattened, it having hit the baseboard unbesequent to its haring struck against some very hard substance. Later in the day Dutton is established. The hall was found on the floor of the effect, flattened, it having hit the baseboard unbesequent to its haring of the revolver. After Mr. Dutton's death the has which he were vesterday morning was found to be performed in two piaces by a butlet, and it was them plain to be seen that the first of the revolver was the result of an unsuccessful attempt to this police force

LILLE AN UNUSUAL MATRIMOMAL MISTORY, In the

A PITTSBURG SCANDAL.

The O'Neill Divorce Case—The Petition and am Emphatic Personal Statement.

[From the Pittsburg Leader, April 21.]

There was a great deal of excitement in certain circle in this city yesterday, growing out of development made in regard to an application to the court of Common for a decree of divorce. The americal petition

and the ansect cause or the divorce asked for:—
To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common
Pleas of Alleghany county:—
The petition and libel of James B. O'Neill respectfully
represents that a marriage was contracted and celebrated
between the libelant and Mary Ann Cordell (now Mary
Ann O'Neilt) on the 22d of July, 1864, and although by
the law of God, as well as their natural vows in this
behalf, the said Mary Ann O'Neill and the libellant were
bound to the constancy which belongs to the marriage
state, yet so it is that the said Mary Ann O'Neill, in violation of said law and her vows as aforesaid, has committed adultery with one Daniel O'Neill within one year
last past; wherefore the libellant, showing that he is a
citizen of this commonwealth, and has resided therein for
one whole year previous to fling this his petition and

in Ireland. This lady died in June last, and ner husband was again married last Thursday to a voung lady of Alleghany, and is now absent from the city on a wedding four. We have further details of this scandalous affair, but withhold them until the party upon whom the great weight of public odium must fall returns to the city, and has an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

[From the Pittaburg Dispatch, April 24]

We have received the following card from Mr. D. O'Neill, one of the proprietors of this paper, now temporarily absent, which, in consequence of the publications made in relation to the case of J. B. O'Neill vs. M. A. O'Neill, in divorce, we deem it due to our absent partner to give to the public:—

St. Nicotas Horst., N. Y., April 22, 1867.

I have just received a despatch from Pittsburg informing me that the Leader publishes an application for divorce on the part of James B. O'Neill, on the ground that one B. O'Neill has had oriminal intercourse with his wife. As I am, probably, the person referred to, I take the earliest opportunity to declare that there is not even the shadow of feundation for this complaint, so far as I am concerned, and to pronounce his statement a falsehood so malignant, so atrocious and improbable in its character, that no one, save a linable or a scoundred double dyed in infamy, would have had the temerity to utter it. Not having yet seen the Leader I am, of course, ignorant of the precise nature of the complaint to which it refers; but the fact that my name should be at all used in such a connection does me such wrong that I have not the patience to wait for details, and therefore avail myself of the first mail to give the story the fullest, flattest and most positive contradiction. And in this connection a few words in explination of my associations with the vite author of this charge may not be out of place. Passing over the earlier years of his residence in Pittsburg, during which I had, in a measure, to clothe and support him, we come down to 1862, when I took

data prompte into no make thus convey, acquired most not be instituted by the property of the Treat. Mr. Prett says here are also in the intended posting among the place of the property of the Treat. Mr. Prett says here are also intended by mortal, notice that the make the property of the treat and treat and the property of th

in some way or other before reaching Concord. On Sat-urday he was taken back to Vermont, and will be placed in the Asylum at Brattlebore'. On the journey he be-came raving and desperate, and was handcuffed by the officers in charge of him. The unfortunate man is about thirty years of age. No cause for his insanity has yet

ALONG THE HUDSON.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

under's Day at Vasuar College—The Crops Dutchess County—More About the Hudson iver Railroad Conductors' Troubles—A upture in the Radical Ranks at Pough-

Inunted House at Zagesville-Strange Noises

or collected the insured. And a set in this product is the matter is simple justice. Court the fullest inquiry and investigation, and this given me, I have no fease for the result. Nay, more; I am willing at any time to go before this man is wife, with her husband's lawyer, and is the easy that it have even that it has not made in my life or apolem as incidently in the most and the product is the most and individual living, and give him what repartitue he may require. This cand, goes perhaps, into details too much, and, writing in ignorance of the charges of the intermedial living. And give him what repartitue he may require. This cand, goes perhaps into details too much, and, writing in ignorance of the charges of the intermedial living. And give him what repartitue he may require. This cand, goes perhaps into details too much, and, writing in ignorance of the charges of the charges against me, it may not be sufficiently to the point; but I prise the good opinion of my friends too much to let shem mental in the first indicated the charges of the charges of the charges against me, it may not be sufficiently to the point; but I prise the good opinion of my friends too much to let shem made ranks and the control of the prise of the wind it is considered to the prise that it is considered to the prise of the intermedial transpared their policy and have therefore written gooner than I otherwise with the prise of buylls. Asking that the policy will be prise to be an intermedial transpared their policy and the prise of buylls. Asking that the prise will be made on the charges of the developer written from the more in the prise of the intermedial policy and the prise of the

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION OF VERTAX AND AND AND PRINCES OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR

leading to Hempstead village. While appropriation around the curve, and while running rate of speed the engine leaped from the

ceived a few days since an appointment as General Agent for the government to travel South and instruct the assessors of internal revenue as to their duties. He has, however, declined the appointment, notwithstand-ing its large emoluments.

CHARTER ELECTION.—The charter election

FUNERAL OF REAR ADMIRAL RINGGOLD.

The funeral of the late Rear Admiral Cadwallader day. The remains of the deceased have lain in state at the residence of Mr. Vernes, 33 Union square, where the rear admiral's rank, and the features were exceedingly

At haif-past ten o'clock four companies of United States marines, from the Navy Yard, under the command of Captain Collyer, accompanied by the Navy Yard band, marched up Broadway to Union square, and drow up in battailon line in froat of Mr. Vernes' residence, in readiness to escort the remains of the deceased to Trunity church. After they had remained "at ease" for about an hour the rain came pouring down in torrents and gave the battailon a thoroust drenching, which they bore most unconcernedly. The arrangements for the obseques were placed in charge of Captain Ryan, U.S.N. At a few minutes past twelve o'clock the remains were placed in a hearse, and, preceded by the military cortege, were taken down Broadway to Frinity, the band playing the Dead March. The following was the order of procession:

Twenty-ninth precinct police (four ranks).

Band of the United States receiving ship Vermont.

Escort marine guard (four ranks).

The Hearse.

Officers of the United States Navy.

Officers of the United States Army.

Pigends of the deceased.

At one o'clock F. M. the cortege reached the church, and the coffin was borne through open ranks of the officers and marines into the sacred edities, whence it was taken down the main alsie and deposited in a low catafalque in front of the altar. At the principal door of the church the cortege reached the church, and the regular burial service of the Episcopal Church was then carried out, the Rev. Mr. Leacock, of Frinity, who, preceding it down the asie, commenced reciting the solemn ritual for the dead, beginning "I am the Resurrection and the Life." The regular burial service of the Episcopal Church was then carried out, the Rev. Mr. Leacock reading the lesson—the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's First En style to the Corinthians. There were no musical services, save a dirge-life symphony on the organ, whoa the remains were brought into and again when removed from the

ALLEGED MURDER ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

On the last day of the past month two men, named Patrick O'Rorko and James McGeary, appeared betwee Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made a complaint against one Matthew Henderson, an under warden employed in the Charity Hospital at Bisekwell's Island, which, if true, throws light upon the commission of a most fearful and revolting crime. Both mission of a most fearful and revolting crime. Both men were patients in hospital at the time, and were actuated to make the disclosure from a conviction that the circumstance was of such a nature, that they considered it would be criminal in them to withhold the facts which they solemnly swear came under their immediate notice. The following is the affidavit of the parties, upon which Judge Bodge issued the warrant of arrest fee Henderson:—

notice. The following is the affidavit of the parties, upon which Judge Dodge issued the warrant of arrest for Hendocson:

Deponents were patients in Charity Howntal, ward No. 8, on Black well's Island, and also in said ward was a man sames John Thompson, who was suffering from had sorce and was paralyzed in both legs, and war in a very west and reduced state, and that deposent (Geary) being simost convaiences, was selected as an assistant in said ward, and attended said Thompson, and that one Henderson had charge of said ward as orderly thereof, and is known as Grderly Henderson, that during the afternoon of the Sith of April deponent saw said Henderson thrust his thumbs into the eyes of said Thompson, and that said Thompson, who was very weak, endeavored to get his head away, and that after a time he succeeded and opened his eyes, and that said Henderson repeated the thrusting of his thumbs in said Thompson's eyes, and he commenced to breathe short and quick; that deponent and Thomas Irwin and John Cousens, who were also in said ward, remonstrated with each Henderson on his conduct, which was brutal, telling him that the said Thompson was not dead; Henderson said "his soul had left the body, and that it was only his insides was working;" that deponents saw that said Thompson was not dead, and that he opened his eyes; that Henderson pulsed the pillows from under Thompson's head, and he gave a convusitive house of the chest, and while the said Thompson was the that the condition when said the had because the death of the said Thompson was that the heaterson did wilfully and had part and the decreased the wilfully and maliciously see filterest and the decreased did wilfully and maliciously see filterest and choked him until he died; and deponent charge that said thompson was the dead of the said Thompson was the dead of the said Thompson was the dead of the said thompson when and the said the decrease of the said thompson who was in a dying condition when said Henderson decreased the warrant upon Henderson decre